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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/780,021	02/17/2004	Fermin Marquez Arzate	MX/JFC04-01	9594

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Law Office of Carmen Pili Ekstrom
727 Sunshine Dr
Los Altos, CA 94024

EXAMINER

MAYO III, WILLIAM H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2831

DATE MAILED: 09/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/780,021

Applicant(s)

ARZATE ET AL.

Examiner

William H. Mayo III

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 February 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d). The certified copy has been filed in present Application No. 10/780,021, filed on February 17, 2004.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to because Figure 3 lacks the proper cross-hatching which indicates the type of materials, which may be in an invention. Specifically, the cross hatching to indicate the conductive and insulation materials is improper. The applicant should refer to MPEP Section 608.02 for the proper cross-hatching of materials. Correction is required.

Specification

3. Applicant is reminded of the proper content of an abstract of the disclosure.

A patent abstract is a concise statement of the technical disclosure of the patent and should include that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains. If the patent is of a basic nature, the entire technical disclosure may be new in the art, and the abstract should be directed to the entire disclosure. If the patent is in the nature of an improvement in an old apparatus, process, product, or composition, the abstract should include the technical disclosure of the improvement. In certain patents, particularly those for compounds and compositions, wherein the process for making and/or the use thereof are not obvious, the abstract should set forth a process for making and/or use thereof. If the new technical disclosure involves modifications or alternatives, the abstract should mention by way of example the preferred modification or alternative.

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The abstract should not refer to purported merits or speculative applications of the invention and should not compare the invention with the prior art.

Where applicable, the abstract should include the following:

- (1) if a machine or apparatus, its organization and operation;
- (2) if an article, its method of making;
- (3) if a chemical compound, its identity and use;
- (4) if a mixture, its ingredients;
- (5) if a process, the steps.

Extensive mechanical and design details of apparatus should not be given.

4. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it contains run on sentences, which is improper content for the abstract. The applicant should rewrite the abstract to delete the run on sentences. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Arrangement of the Specification

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

- (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
- (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
- (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
- (d) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC (See 37 CFR 1.52(e)(5) and MPEP 608.05. Computer program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having more than 50 pages of text are permitted to be submitted on compact discs.) or
REFERENCE TO A "MICROFICHE APPENDIX" (See MPEP § 608.05(a). "Microfiche Appendices" were accepted by the Office until March 1, 2001.)
- (e) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
 - (1) Field of the Invention.

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(2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.

- (f) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
- (g) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
- (h) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
- (i) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (j) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (k) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

Content of Specification

- (a) Title of the Invention: See 37 CFR 1.72(a) and MPEP § 606. The title of the invention should be placed at the top of the first page of the specification unless the title is provided in an application data sheet. The title of the invention should be brief but technically accurate and descriptive, preferably from two to seven words may not contain more than 500 characters.
- (b) Cross-References to Related Applications: See 37 CFR 1.78 and MPEP § 201.11.
- (c) Statement Regarding Federally Sponsored Research and Development: See MPEP § 310.
- (d) Incorporation-By-Reference Of Material Submitted On a Compact Disc: The specification is required to include an incorporation-by-reference of electronic documents that are to become part of the permanent United States Patent and Trademark Office records in the file of a patent application. See 37 CFR 1.52(e) and MPEP § 608.05. Computer program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having more than 50 pages of text were permitted as electronic documents on compact discs beginning on September 8, 2000.

Or alternatively, Reference to a "Microfiche Appendix": See MPEP § 608.05(a). "Microfiche Appendices" were accepted by the Office until March 1, 2001.

- (e) Background of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(c). The specification should set forth the Background of the Invention in two parts:

- (1) Field of the Invention: A statement of the field of art to which the invention pertains. This statement may include a paraphrasing of the applicable U.S. patent classification definitions of the subject matter of the claimed invention. This item may also be titled "Technical Field."
 - (2) Description of the Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 37 CFR 1.98: A description of the related art known to the applicant and including, if applicable, references to specific related art and problems involved in the prior art which are solved by the applicant's invention. This item may also be titled "Background Art."
- (f) Brief Summary of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(d). A brief summary or general statement of the invention as set forth in 37 CFR 1.73. The summary is separate and distinct from the abstract and is directed toward the invention rather than the disclosure as a whole. The summary may point out the advantages of the invention or how it solves problems previously existent in the prior art (and preferably indicated in the Background of the Invention). In chemical cases it should point out in general terms the utility of the invention. If possible, the nature and gist of the invention or the inventive concept should be set forth. Objects of the invention should be treated briefly and only to the extent that they contribute to an understanding of the invention.
- (g) Brief Description of the Several Views of the Drawing(s): See MPEP § 608.01(f). A reference to and brief description of the drawing(s) as set forth in 37 CFR 1.74.
- (h) Detailed Description of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(g). A description of the preferred embodiment(s) of the invention as required in 37 CFR 1.71. The description should be as short and specific as is necessary to describe the invention adequately and accurately. Where elements or groups of elements, compounds, and processes, which are conventional and generally widely known in the field of the invention described and their exact nature or type is not necessary for an understanding and use of the invention by a person skilled in the art, they should not be described in detail. However, where particularly complicated subject matter is involved or where the elements, compounds, or processes may not be commonly or widely known in the field, the specification should refer to another patent or readily available publication which adequately describes the subject matter.

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- (i) Claim or Claims: See 37 CFR 1.75 and MPEP § 608.01(m). The claim or claims must commence on separate sheet or electronic page (37 CFR 1.52(b)(3)). Where a claim sets forth a plurality of elements or steps, each element or step of the claim should be separated by a line indentation. There may be plural indentations to further segregate subcombinations or related steps. See 37 CFR 1.75 and MPEP § 608.01(i)-(p).
- (j) Abstract of the Disclosure: See MPEP § 608.01(f). A brief narrative of the disclosure as a whole in a single paragraph of 150 words or less commencing on a separate sheet following the claims. In an international application which has entered the national stage (37 CFR 1.491(b)), the applicant need not submit an abstract commencing on a separate sheet if an abstract was published with the international application under PCT Article 21. The abstract that appears on the cover page of the pamphlet published by the International Bureau (IB) of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is the abstract that will be used by the USPTO. See MPEP § 1893.03(e).
- (k) Sequence Listing. See 37 CFR 1.821-1.825 and MPEP §§ 2421-2431. The requirement for a sequence listing applies to all sequences disclosed in a given application, whether the sequences are claimed or not. See MPEP § 2421.02.

5. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The applicant lacks the proper headings as disclosed above. Specifically, the applicant should insert the proper headings to provide clarity to the specification.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

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8. Claim 1 recites the limitation "the main transmission circuit" in line 12, which is confusing and renders the claim indefinite. It is unclear whether the applicant is referring to the previously mentioned "one or more transmission circuits" or introducing a new main transmission circuit. If the applicant is referring to the previously mentioned term, then he/she should recite the term with consistency. If the applicant is referring to a new main transmission circuit, then he/she should make the term more distinguishable.

9. Claim 1 recites the limitation "the rectangular structure" in lines 14-15, which is confusing and renders the claim indefinite. It is unclear whether the applicant is referring to the previously mentioned "semi rectangular geometrical shaped outer cover" or introducing a new rectangular structure. If the applicant is referring to the previously mentioned term, then he/she should recite the term with consistency. If the applicant is referring to a new structure, then he/she should make the term more distinguishable.

10. Claim 2 recites the limitation "the circuit" in line 3, which is confusing and renders the claim indefinite. It is unclear whether the applicant is referring to the previously mentioned "one or more transmission circuits" or introducing a transmission circuit. If the applicant is referring to the previously mentioned term, then he/she should recite the term with consistency. If the applicant is referring to a transmission circuit, then he/she should make the term more distinguishable.

11. Claim 3 recites the limitation "the flame resistant reinforced thermoplastic cover" in line 6, which is confusing and renders the claim indefinite. It is unclear whether the applicant is referring to the previously mentioned "semi rectangular thermoplastic cover"

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or introducing a new thermoplastic cover. If the applicant is referring to the previous mentioned term, then he/she should recite the term with consistency. If the applicant is referring to a new flame retardant cover, then he/she should make the term more distinguishable.

12. Claim 3 recites the limitation "the stranded pair" in line 6. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim because there has not been any previous reference to a stranded pair in previous lines of the claims.

13. Claim 5 recites the limitation "the circuit" in line 3, which is confusing and renders the claim indefinite. It is unclear whether the applicant is referring to the previous mentioned "one or more transmission circuits" or introducing a transmission circuit. If the applicant is referring to the previous mentioned term, then he/she should recite the term with consistency. If the applicant is referring to a transmission circuit, then he/she should make the term more distinguishable.

14. Claim 5 recites the limitation "the stranded pair" in line 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim because there has not been any previous reference to a stranded pair in previous lines of the claims.

15. Claim 5 recites the limitation "the other circuit" in line 11, which is confusing and renders the claim indefinite. It is unclear whether the applicant is referring to the previous mentioned "one or more transmission circuits" or introducing a transmission circuit. If the applicant is referring to the previous mentioned term, then he/she should recite the term with consistency. If the applicant is referring to a transmission circuit, then he/she should make the term more distinguishable.

16. Claim 5 recites the limitation "the conductor" in line 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim because there has not been any previous reference to a conductor in previous lines of the claims.

17. Claim 7 recites the limitation "the rectangular structure" in lines 9-10, which is confusing and renders the claim indefinite. It is unclear whether the applicant is referring to the previously mentioned "semi rectangular geometrical shaped outer cover" or introducing a new rectangular structure. If the applicant is referring to the previously mentioned term, then he/she should recite the term with consistency. If the applicant is referring to a new structure, then he/she should make the term more distinguishable.

18. Claim 7 recites the limitation "the cable being said conductor covered", which is confusing and renders the claim indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

19. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

20. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

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not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Osornio et al (Pat Num 2002/0003047, herein referred to as Osornio) in view of Asai et al (Pat Num 6,103,317, herein referred to as Asai). Osornio discloses a telephone lead in cable (Figs 1-3) for voice, data, and video (VVDL) transmission services (abstract). Specifically, with respect to claim 1, Osornio discloses an underground telephone lead-in cable (10, Fig 3) consisting of an integrated thermoplastic outer cover of a semi-rectangular geometrical shape (Fig 3), wherein the cable (10) has equidistantly in inner structure a plurality of transmission circuits (12 & 19); self-supporting members (18 & 11), which are formed by two conducting elements made of metal (Page 1, paragraph 12, lines 1-4), wherein said members (18 & 11) are respectively arranged at the opposite ends (left and right ends), in parallel, and in turn are diametrically opposed to the main transmission circuit (14) which is made of up of the transmission circuits (12 & 19), and wherein said cable (10) is characterized because it has a core (14, i.e. main transmission circuit) formed by a pair of stranded conductors (12 & 19) placed at the center of the rectangular structure outer jacket (16) of the cable (10), wherein said conductors (12 & 19) are respectively insulated by a thermoplastic compound layer (13); and an extruded cover (16) reinforced with thermoplastic material forming the lead-in cable 10, Page 1, paragraph 12, lines 5-8). With respect to claim 2, Osornio discloses that the main circuit (14) formed by a stranded pair of balanced circuits (12 & 19)

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presents a characteristic impedance of 100 ohms (Page 1, paragraph 12, lines 5-8).

With respect to claim 4, Osornio discloses that the two self-supporting members (11 & 18), are made of metal also act as additional circuit with regard to the core (14)

enhancing the transmission of voice signals because between them they constitute a circuit oriented to the transmission of analog signals (Page 1, paragraph 12, lines 1-4).

With respect to claim 5, Osornio discloses that the main circuit (14) of the stranded pair (12 & 19) permits the transmission of digital signal data at speeds of 155 Mbps (Page 2, paragraph 15, lines 1-3) and are stranded with a smooth surface at diameters of to 0.64 mm (Page 2, paragraph 15, lines 5-7) and permit to span distances of up to 150 meters (Page 2, paragraph 15, lines 7-8), wherein the distance between each strand of the conductors (12 & 18) permits to reduce importantly the diaphony effects caused by the nearness of other element (11 & 18) emitting electromagnetic signals and also reduces the loss of energy to the other circuit (Page 2, paragraph 15, lines 19-28). With respect to claim 6, Osornio discloses that the each one of the conductors (12 & 19) in the main core (14) are insulated with a thermoplastic layer (13) applied continuously and highly uniform in such a way that the concentricity of the wall of insulating material with regard to the conductor higher than 90% and can be colored for identification purposes (Page 2, paragraph 15, lines 8-12). With respect to claim 7, Osornio discloses a cable (10) includes a thermoplastic outer cover (16) integrally extruded, with a semi-rectangular geometrical design; wherein two self-supporting members (11 & 18) are placed in parallel at one end of the semi-rectangular body (Fig 3, Page 2, paragraph 15, page 2, paragraph 16), wherein the members (11 & 18) can be made of conventional materials

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such as metal (Page 1, paragraph 12, lines 1-4), wherein said cable (10) is characterized because it has a core (14, i.e. main transmission circuit) formed by a pair of stranded conductors (12 & 19) arranged at the center the rectangular structure (16) of the cable (10), wherein said conductors (12 & 19) are covered with an insulation material of thermoplastic compound (13); wherein said cable (10) also includes a thin thermoplastic sleeve (15) as protecting element against melting heat up to 240°C (Page 1, paragraph 12, 13-15); and an extruded and reinforced cover (16) of extruded and reinforced thermoplastic material forming the body of the lead in cable (10, Page 2, lines 16-19). With respect to claim 8, Osornio discloses that the conductors (12 & 19) of the main core (14) and the self- supporting members (11 & 18) of the metal cables are elements based on copper or alloys submitted to thermal treatments (Page 1, paragraph 14, lines 10-23).

However, Osornio doesn't necessarily disclose the cable comprising a swelling layer surrounding said core electrostatically deposited as moisture protection element (claim 1), nor the swelling powder made of conventional poly(sodium acrylate) homopolymer compound and it is applied through electrostatic means forming a cover layer on the stranded pair during the extrusion of the flame resistant reinforced thermoplastic cover (claim 3), nor a filler swelling material deposited electrostatically arranged between the area around the thin sleeve and the protective of thermoplastic material forming the body of the lead-in core of the stranded conductors as moisture element (claim 7).

Asai teaches a water swellable material, which is cost efficient, has good wetting on and adhesion to many surfaces, and may be applied to cable components, such as wires, rods, tubes, and strength members, to provide the cable with water blocking properties (Col 1 & 3, lines 1-13 & 11-29). Specifically, with respect to claims 1 & 7, Asai teaches a water swellable material composition, that may be placed on cable components such as conductive wires and outer coverings or wrappings (Cols 1 & 8, lines 1-10 & 42-50, respectively). With respect to claim 3, Asai teaches a water swellable material composition, which may be poly(sodium acrylate) homopolymer compound (Col 5, lines 9-15 & 26-40) and may be applied through electrostatic means on a cover layer on the stranded pair during the extrusion of the cover layer (Cols 8-9, 61-67 & 1-8, respectively).

With respect to claims 1 & 7, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of cables at the time the invention was made to modify the telephone lead in cable of Osornio to comprise a water swellable material coated on the electrical components as taught by Asai because Asai teaches that such a material is cost efficient, has good wetting on and adhesion to many surfaces, and may be applied to cable components, such as wires, rods, tubes, and strength members, to provide the cable with water blocking properties (Col 1 & 3, lines 1-13 & 11-29) and since it has been held to be within general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.

With respect to claim 3, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of cables at the time the invention was made to modify the telephone lead in cable of Osornio to comprise a water swellable material electrostatically coated on the electrical components as taught by Asai because Asai teaches that such a material is cost efficient, has good wetting on and adhesion to many surfaces, and may be applied to cable components, such as wires, rods, tubes, and strength members, to provide the cable with water blocking properties (Col 1 & 3, lines 1-13 & 11-29) and since it has been held that the presence of process limitations in product claims, in which the product doesn't otherwise patentably distinguish over the prior art, cannot impart patentability to that product.

Conclusion


21. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. They are Taylor (Pat Num 2,950,338), Scofield (Pat Num 3,060,260), Ney et al (Pat Num 4,220,812), Brorein (Pat Num 4,467,138), Kraft et al (Pat Num 4,729,628), Cogelia et al (Pat Num 4,761,053), Ohlhaber (Pat Num 4,801,764), Pendergrass et al (Pat Num 5,180,890), Kondo (Pat Num 6,259,843), Gossett (Pat Num 5,155,304), Jackman et al (Pub Num 2003/0059181), all of which disclose telephone cables, Rawlk (Pat Num 5,188,883), Mullin et al (Pat Num 5,179,251), and De Vrieze et al (Pat Num 5,089,329), all of which disclose water swellable materials for usage with cables.

Communication

22. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William H. Mayo III whose telephone number is (571)-272-1978. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30am-6:00 pm (alternate Fridays off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dean Reichard can be reached on (571) 272-2800 ext 31. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


William H. Mayo III
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2831

WHM III
September 25, 2004